NEW YORK HERALD BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between flot and Bleecker streets.—HUNDTY DUMPTY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between Broadway and Fourth av.—A Business Woman.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-AN IRISH FARCE-THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway.-DRAMA, BURLESQUE AND OLIO.

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtleth st.-

ATHENEUM, No. 185 Broadway. - Grand Variety En-GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and

ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 28th st.-Bun-MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.-

PARK THEATRE, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.— BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 5th av. -- NEGRO MINSTREAM &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.-BIJOU THEATRE, (Robinson Hall), 18 East Sixteenth street.—An Evening with the Poets.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av, -ORATION,

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Grand Con-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

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OPPOSING THE GERMAN REFORMERS-FIFTH

SPAIN-THE CABLIST DEFEAT.-The Spanish government has received official information of the defeat near Pampeluna of the united Carlist bands. The Carlists were led by Otto Perala and Dorregaray. The government troops were led by General Castrano. Report says that the Carlists were completely routed. It is gratifying to find some signs of life in the Spanish army. We always knew that the Spanish soldiers could fight well. The late Lord Clyde, who had fought often with them, side by side, was wont to say that for personal bearing and endurance they had few, if any, superiors in the world. What they need is to be well officered. If the republican government can get the army well in hand, and can find suitable and capable men to lead, they have little to fear. The army on its side, the Republic ought to win.

THE ST. LOUIS Republican, remarking upon the fact that none of the anbribed members of Congress are to have home receptions, says "it is only stained reputations that provoke the admiration of certain constituencies." This is hardly complimentary to the constituencies of Oakes Ames and Colfax

The Lull in Politics and Outlook of

With the election and inauguration of General Grant for a second term, and the success of the party he represents in securing an overwhelming majority in the Forty-third Congress, there has followed a lull in party politics amounting almost to apathy. The recent State and Congressional elections in New Hampshire and the local elections in this State were scarcely an exception to this apparent general indifference, though there was an evident reaction against the dominant and administration party. The vote was not a full one, and there was that absence of political intensity which characterized the Presidential election and other elections last year. True, the opposition, which now includes the disaffected Greeley republicans with the democrats, gained upon the administration republicans, and their success might have been greater had they been well organized and more determined. The Crédit Mobilier developments, which involved many of the leaders of the republican party, the high-handed and partial conduct of the administration in the State affairs of Louisiana, the act of Congress for largely increasing salaries, including those of its members both prospectively and for the past session, and other damaging acts of commission and omission, gave the opposition a good opportunity for attacking and signally defeating the administration party in these first elections. The public mind was prepared for that; but, as was said, there was a lack of organization and interest, and consequently the gains were less than they might have been. As in nature a calm follows the storm, in

accordance with the principle of reaction or

compensation, so there is always more or less

political quiet after the excitement of a gen-

eral or Presidential election. But the quiet at present has more the appearance of a collapse. The democratic party was inspired with hope when it united with and adopted the candidates of the bolting republicans, When, however, the coalition failed to develop as much strength as the democrats alone and united could have shown, the party lost heart and became demoralized. The democrats saw in the end that they had made a false step-had lost the prestige of integrity and consistency, and, like a fallen woman, felt bowed down by adversity and incapable of showing a bold face. The breaking up and division of the party in the great State of New York, and the consequent success of the republicans, through the corruptions and overthrow of the Tammany Ring, left the democrats powerless where they had been most strongly intrenched. New York was their great stronghold. Now, in place of a powerful and vigorous organization, with abundant means, there are not only divisions in the party, but the Tammany clique, which claims to inherit the power of the old Wigwam, is utterly inefficient. The leading men have no energy or ambition, and they seem to hold office in the society merely for the sake of the honor or to serve their individual interests in connection with certain railroad magnates and schemes or to promote certain jobs. They are, for the most part, political fossils, respectable nonentities or selfish speculators. Under their rule Tammany, which was once so vigorous and powerful, has lost its vitality. We do not see, therefore, how Tammany is to become a controlling power again, at least not for some time, in the democratic party or in

national politics. Then, as to the National Committee, or the party representation in Congress, where are we to look for the proper men or for any vigorous action? Many of the best and ablest democrats have been thrown out of Congress, and others who have taken a leading part popular that, whether in or out of public life at Washington, their career of usefulness is ended. Not only do we fail to find any such democratic statesmen, or even active and energetic politicians, as formerly, either Washington or in New York and other political centres, but there is neither life nor organization to be found anywhere. All is a dead level and withering mediocrity. Nor do we see any towering men of the party who could be taken for Presidential candi dates-men who have the elements within them to arouse popular enthusiasm. Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, and some few others, are respectable enough, but cannot awaken any stronger feeling than ordinary respect. Such is the situation at present with regard to the democratic party, its most prominent men and its organization. What change may take place in the course of two or three years, or by the time of the next Presidential election, no one can predict. The prospect at present is by no means flattering. The minority of the party in both houses of Congress is so small that it will be powerless in matters of legislation. and it is almost as powerless in most of the States. With abundant elements in the corruption, mistakes and short comings of the dominant republican party, the democrats have not the ability or organization to make

The republicans, having the administration and the enormous patronage of the federal government, an overwhelming major ity both in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and the control of most of the States, are in a position to paralyze any ordinary opposition and to cover up their misdee There is no power that can reach them but the independent press. The democratic party press is weaker than the party itself, and has neither ability nor a platform of principles to work upon. So weak and hopeless is the condition of the democrats that many of them who have ambition go over to the republicans, because that appears to be their only prospect of advancement in the future. In fact, the present republican party is made up largely of such seceding democrats. Others are going over and will continue to go for political refuge and security. Yet many of these politicians would prefer their first love-would prefer to remain with the democratic party-if it afforded them hope in the future. However corrupt, extravagant or unsound politically the republican party may be; however much it may usurp power and threaten the constitutional rights of the States and of the citizens, it has acquired a firm hold of the government and country. There never was a more thorough party despotism. No public man, however exalted, can venture to be independ-

use of them effectively.

ent and patriotic without being ostracized. In view, then, of this state of things, when and where are we to look for a healthy and

nocrats or any coalition to elect a President in 1876? What is to prevent General Grant being elected for a third term? True, it may be said that would be unprecedented. But let us consider how flattering it would be to the ambition of any man to be chosen President three times by the American people! Can we suppose that General Grant would not be gratified to have an honor conferred upon him that no other man ever had?-to be honored as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson or any other President was never honored? That would not be human nature. Looking at General Grant's character, quiet but vaulting ambition, and that steady, deep and firm purpose which is disguised by an apparent modest and reticent nature, we cannot elieve that he would not be delighted at such an unprecedented honor. Then, it is but fair to say that the President learns by experience, though he knew little of public affairs when he entered the White House, and though he may not be ambitious of being distinguished as a statesman. He rather likes to take things easy, and considers, probably, that it is enough for history to be simply the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic. To be President three terms or longer would be for him ambition enough, though his government might not be characterized by any great act of statesmanship. Fortunately the country can govern itself, except when a powerful party deludes the people and takes the reins in its own hands. But as the President does learn some things by experience he may, in the interval between the present time and 1876, take up some popular measure, as the annexation of Cuba or Mexico, or some other great project, and thus distance all his competitors for the White House. There may arise rivals in his own party, but with the power at his command he will be able, probably, to put them down. The democrats, to all appearances, are out of the race; still. whatever may be the rivalry, nature of the political contest, or result of the Presidential question in 1876, which is a long time to look forward to, there seems to be little prospect for the democratic party, as it has no head, organization, ability, or platform to work with, and is all adrift. We do not say that the Republic is in peril from the apathy of the people, from the want of a strong opposition, from the lack of ability and virtue in our publie men, or from an unrestrained dominant party, but we do regard these things as of

The St. Patrick's Day Festivities.

serious concern to the American people.

That Irishmen who have thrown off the shackles of the British subject and taken to themselves the easy yoke of American citizenship should yet fondly remember a red-letter day in the calendar of their mother land is not very astonishing. The naturalized Irishman, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, has nothing in the government of his native land, either in its form or its administration, to cause him a single regret in accepting allegiance to the Republic. He becomes a fervent lover of the new government and the new land because he never considered the British government as morally his and because its laws combined to make him a stranger on his own soil. But his nature is of the most conservative in its affections and dislikes. Under the outward feeling of bitterness to all things English there lives a profound love for his olden land, its outlawed nationality, its faith, which England has contrived to identify with that nationality, and the dear domestic ties that blossomed perhaps in hunger, cold and misery. He has no great national day in the secular sense, for that would surely be identified with some triumph of the government he most hates. He falls back, then, on St. Patrick's Day, because, though mind far back through the troubled centuries to the time when Granua Aile was mother and queen of his green island, and no strangers. save the pilgrims of learning, were said to be found upon the island's breast. It is the only day in all the year which, as the festival of a Christian nation, has survived the wreck of her fortunes. The fires of St. John's Eve are relics of the old fire worship of the pagan times. St. Patrick's Day is Christian, and goes back centuries before the incursions and partial expulsion of the Norsemen, and, of course, long before Strongbow came from England at the call of the Irish chief McMurrough. Although in the Roman calendar St. Patrick's Day can be duly found, it is not as a religious festival that it is most revered, but as a sentimental embodiment of old, deep-hearted love and old, tenacious hope for the nationality so long crushed and shattered.

The processions of thousands and thousands of adopted citizens of Irish birth, which have annually for so many years past paraded our streets, are gathered together under this link of a common and beautiful sentiment. It is easy to sneer at sentiment, particularly when it is of the dreamy order and indulged in by thousands of stalwart men; but a sneer in America cannot be expected by the most egotistic cynic to destroy what centuries of bitter persecution across the Atlantic failed to stamp out. Yesterday's demonstration was very large and orderly, and we congratulate our Irish fellow citizens on the latter. When we remember how differently some years ago these parades eventuated we are especially glad of the improvement. There were no collisions anywhere on the line of march, and the deflection from the usual route, in compliance with the wishes of the police, caused considerably less interference with ordinary traffic than heretofore.

In the evening the various Irish societies, who affect a banquet instead of a parade, met and dined and wined in hearty good humor, and overflowed with love of the old land and loyalty to the new. The chronicling of all the events will be found elsewhere. May the shamrock never have a less pleasant memory twined in its mystic leaflets than yesterday's celebration of St. Patrick's Day in New York.

THE SOUTH AND GENERAL GRANT'S SECOND TERM. - The Ashville (N. C.) Expositor does not share in the impression that the South will receive better treatment under the new administration of General Grant than heretofore and fears that "the South has not yet seen the end of her humiliation and suffering." We hardly think there is a lower deep to that lowest depth of humiliation witnessed in the Louisiana wrong and usurpation, and believe, with the old adage, that "when things get to their worst they are likely to mend." We shall continue to hope for the best under-

vigorous opposition? What chance have the all circumstances, and advise our Southern friends to keep up their spirits, to keep the wheels of progress and industry in motion, and, by a sturdy determination to labor for the general good, command as well as deserve

> The British Cabinet Crisis. The English ministerial crisis continued yesterday, with a very decided probability of resumption of power by Mr. Gladstone. Parliament reassembled during the afternoon The chief of the liberals made an important announcement to the members. He stated that on the previous evening he had received a communication from the Queen, in which Her Majesty announced to him that there was no prospect that the opposition would form a government. He replied, placing his services at the disposal of the Crown and undertaking to consult with his colleagues. The consultation was now progressing, and he, in order to enable the deliberations to mature, moved that the House adjourn to Thursday, the 20th instant. Earl Granville delivered a statement identical with that of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Lords, and concluded with the motion for adjournment. This was agreed to in both houses. Mr. Gladstone has thus executed a veritable coup against the tories—one worthy of the best days of Lord Palmerston for its style and finish. He makes the Queen the mouthpiece of a proclamation of the political inability of the tories to conduct the government, and also gives the people to understand that should he consent to continue his administrative labors it will be in obedience and in compliment to the royal will and the popular voice represented in the legislative majority. This position will give a vast degree of new power to his party during a general election. Mr. Disraeli ob served the advantage which his opponent had gained. He endeavored to lessen its force by stating that he informed the Queen that he was quite prepared to form a ministry, but could not undertake to carry on the govern-

side of way," or, as we term it, the inside

ment with the present Parliament. The Duke

of Richmond re-echoed the words of Disraeli

in the House of Lords. Thus the case still

stands, with all the facts tending to a dissolu-

tion of Parliament and a general election.

Whoever holds the reins of government during

the electoral contest will have the "whiphand

Not So Fast, Mr. Bergh. Mr. Bergh has an act in process of passage in the State Legislature, entitled "for the better prevention of disease and cruelty." Many of its provisions are quite necessary, while some of them are loosely drawn and fortified by pretty despotic powers. Ingeniously concealed in a section about abattoirs or slaughter houses, and providing for killing animals by hitting them on the head, is the following sentence: -"But no living creature shall be killed or mutilated by any person in any contest of skill, or for any wager, bet or stakes of any description." These words are intended to dissolve all the pigeon clubs of the State, and to enable Mr. Bergh to accomplish directly, in preventing pigeon matches, what he last year endeavored to indirectly effect by a forced construction of the phrase "needlessly kill." And if the sportsmen of the State are wise they will look after this young African whom Mr. Bergh hides away

in his Albany Cape of Good Hope. Nor is it alone a pigeon match which the apparently innocuous sentence prevents. It is common in the Adirondacks, whenever trouting or hunting deer, for sportsmen to amicably bet respecting their results of individual skill. In the less romantic purseit of killing sheep or converting hog into pork throughout the rural districts it is quite usual for Giles and Jeremy to bet on the celerity with which they manner never contemplated by Byron. The hunters for quail, partridge, woodcock and reed birds often wager on the weight of their bags at the end of the day's sport. Yet over all these "killers of living creatures" will impend Mr. Bergh's little sentence, like the suspended sentence of a Justice.

Where are the remonstrating sportsmen? Why are not their clarion voices uplifted against the proposed encroachment on their rights? Do they know that under the section in question they may be called upon to lay aside their rifles and their fishing rods and to exchange the hunting grounds for the unpleasant confinement of Blackwell's Island, should Mr. Bergh enact his law? There is no time to be lost, for the great philanthropist has marshalled his men, and to-day the Assembly propose to consider the measure, which has already been approved by the Senate.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.-The highly important correspondence which has lately passed between Earl Granville, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the President and government of the Mexican Republic relative to English reclamation for outrages alleged to have been perpetrated by Mexicans against the Queen's subjects at Belize, Honduras, is published specially in the HERALD to-day. The English note was delivered at Vera Cruz from a man-of-war and forwarded thence to the Mexican capital. It is a very matter-of-fact document; pointed in words and dotted with dates of occurrences. The Mexican reply is exhaustive, retrospective, logical and republican. It constitutes, apparently, an excellent counter-case in offset to the Downing street circular; so that, after reading President Lerdo's bill of charges, Mr. Bull may find that the balance is on the other side. If so, will he pay up? The despatches will command the earnest attention of the American people.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The death of Bishop Mclivaine leaves a vacancy in the Peabody Southern Educational Board. Edward Conigland, of Halifax, N. C., is mentioned as the proper person to write the history of North Carolina during the war. Dr. Deems authorizes the announcement that

modere Vanderbilt has given \$500,000 to Bishop McTveire, of the Southern Methodist Church, to es tablish a university in Tennessee.

Chan Laisun, from China, who is superintending the instruction of the numerous young Chinamen now being taught in this country at the various colleges, is in Newark, N. J. Mr. Laisun is com paratively no stranger, he having been educated at the Bloomfield (N. J.) Academy. Is it not a little queer that the quotation,

Thou cut'st my head off with a golden axe.
And smil'st upon the wound thou inflict'st,
has never been employed by those who have harped so frequently upon the transactions between the great axe man of North Easton and the great smillst of Sound Bend ?

King Amadeo, respecting the abdication of the crown of Spain. He thought it better to secure the asting and grateful affection of the Spaniards by a voluntary act and retire into private life than to remain exposed to the vicissitudes of party agita-tion and the risk of violating the sanctity of oaths. Amadeo was assured that a warm reception awalted him on his return to Italy, and that his choice of Turin as a place of residence met with

the King's approval.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller says the Washington gossips are busy over several dignified members of the Senate, who, although gray, are unmarried, and it is currently reported that one of them is certainly engaged. The report emanated from the doorkeeper of the lobby, who asserts that a few days ago a dashing Washington belle came up to him and asked to be admitted to see the said Senator. "That is against orders," said the doorkeeper; "only Senators' wives are From this trivial incident the fair fame of anothe noble Senator is coupled with foreclosed matrimonial intentions. Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island,

AMUSEMENTS.

Sardou's "Uncle Sam" at the Grand Opera House.

The production of the long-promised play "Uncle Sam" at the Grand Opera House last night, was a great success, both in its representation and the number of persons who witnessed the performance. The fact that the play had been prohibited in Paris, osten sibly because it was likely to be offensive to the American people, only served to advertise it and increase the desire to see it. In consequence, the immense theatre was filled by one of the largest audiences ever gathered within its walls. Unfortunately, if M. Sardou had witnessed the first representation of the piece he would have concluded that the audience was full of his worst samples were sold apparently belore the doors of the theatre were opened, and yet when the curtain rose the orchestra stalls were almost all empty. Half of the first act was lost to those who came early in consequence of the confusion created by the laggards in reaching their seats. Nothing ore ill-bred was enacted on the stage throughout the entire performance than was the conduct of the 600 people who disturbed 2,000 other persons because they were not and the others were in their seats before the curtain rose. But in spite of an noyances which ne foresight on the part of the was plain that the play, in spite of its bitterness would prove a success, and thus the way was paved for something very like enthusiasm when it closed with the surrender of Young France to Young America. "Uncle Sam" is a play in four acts. It is called a

comedy, but is in fact a drama. There is not a real American lady or gentleman in the piece. The act is in fact only a farce. The play opens on the promenade deck of the Hudson River steamer St. John, the scene being a very fine specimen of the theatre as realistic as if the action took place on the boat itself. When the curtain rises a traditional saloon hand is seen dusting chairs and arranging tables. A strolling French fiddler on his way to New York to give a concert at Steinway Hall is the first to enter and is soon joined unexpectedly by a former friend, the Marquis de Rochemore. Then come, Mme. Bellamy and Elliott, an American journalist. The talk, of course, is about America and the "imperial city." Mme. Bellamy is disgusted with the country and ready to be a mentor to the two young Frenchmen thus encountered. She has good reason to be disgusted, for she had bought land in Kentucky, which was a bog, and took in all its proprieters, and had a lawsuit in two States for property situated partly in Connecticut and partly in Massachusetts. She gained her suit in Connecticut and lost it in Massachusetts, and then appealed, gaining it in Massachusetts, and then appealed, gaining it in Massachusetts and losing it in Connecticut. In the end the Courts of the one State awarded her the drawing room and the Courts of the other gave the bedroom to her adversary. The purpose of all this talk is to prepare for the introduction of Miss Sarah Tapplebot, the niece of Sam Tapplebot, a New York millionnaire, living at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Miss Sarah, with some of her friends, has been at a camp meeting at West Point. The French description of the camp meeting is very funny. Brief relates how the Rev. Jedediah Buxten description of the camp meeting is very funny. Brief relates how the Rev. Jedediah Buxten description of the camp meeting is very funny. Brief relates how the Rev. Jedediah Buxten description of the camp meeting is very funny. Brief relates how the Rev. Jedediah Buxten description of the camp meeting is very funny. Brief relates how the Rev. Jedediah Buxten description of the camp meeting as twenty-second street." Elliott describes old Sam—naming himself as Sam's ex-son-in-law—as a broomseiler at twelve, a perk packer at seventeen and a manufacturer of blacking at twenty, who made a fertune in cocoa, was repeatedly ruined and finally established

in cocoa, was repeatedly ruined and finally established by a lucky speculation in guano. Then the ladies appear—Grace Filbburty, Elliott's ex-wife: Betsy, a music teacher, and strong-minded, and Miss Sarah. Robert de Rochemore is introduced to Sarah, and when the boat arrives in New York she takes his arm and forcibly walks him of, with Mme. Bellamy's "Beware" "sounding in his ears.

The second act shows us Sam himself in his private pariors. His first duty is to receive Fairfax, a lawyer, and Jyp Direson, a pelitician, who are managing his canvass as a candidate for the Common Council. Then his family come together, Ulysses, nis elder son, who has just falled for a million and founded a hank upon his liabilities; Ben, his younger son; Grace Flibburty, his newly discovered son-in-law, and the other members of the Tapplebot family, including Miss Betsy, their music teacher. Sam asks every-body to dinner, and almost at the same moment the Marquis comes to take tea, at the invitation of Miss Sarah. Brief also appears, and Madame Bellamy stops Sam on his way to dinner with a proposition to buy some more land in Taffebot (ity, According to Madame Bellamy and M. Wardon, the young ladies of New York always visit their friends attended by their "beaux." and so after dinner the room is filled with visitors, Miss Olympia Olyphant, Miss Lucrezia Brown, Miss Cora Livingston. Miss Clara Renwick and Miss Lydia Pelhemus, each attended by her beau. Miss Sarah forwards her courtship with the Marquis, and the act ends with her departure, ostensibly for Long Branch, her new departure, and the Marquis and the Marqui Western property—the Tapplebot City lots—is in Kentucky, and her Seuthern property on the line between Connecticut and Massachusetts. His lidea of the behavior of respectable American ladies is quite as absurd as his netions of American geography. Sarah Tapplebot is scarcely as modest or as well bred as the worst of abandoned women. At their first interview she invites the Marquis de Rochemore to take tea with her at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. She gets from him something like a written promise of marriage the same evening, and goes with him to Saratoga in the middle of the night, spending three days in his company without hurt to her reputation. Mrs. Grace Fithbutty, described in the bills of the Grand Opera House as "a married butterfty, with a penchant for diverces," is familiarly talked about by M. Sardou's other characters in the play as "the ex-wile of Elliott." Sam, strange te say, was in entire ignorance for three months that his daughter had married his agent, Colonel Fibburty, and when he is told on it he thinks if he hadheard it before he would have remembered it. The failure of Utysses is a characteristic piece of satire, and perhaps it is not unmerited. In everything which the dramatic, brings into the play there is a certain grain of

that this is not so cruei a picture, and we hope as well founded, as that which he gives of his own countrymen in the third act of "Agrees."

In speaking of M. Sardou's play one thing must never be forgotten—it is a Frenchman's idea of America. In this respect it is a skilful and in France it may be regarded as a brilliant production. But the dramatist entirely loses sight of his aff and makes exaggerations of exaggerations pass for representations of manners, a crude collection of impossible men and women for society. Such as it is the picture is well drawn and where it is grotesque it only provokes a smile. We have not seen an audience which enjoyed a play more thoroughly this Winter, nor a play which was more enjoyable. Witty even when it was most absurd, it was impossible to frown down the carlcature. Taking the advice of the Herald applause followed every thrust, and the keener the blow the more unrestraised the laughter. It was seeing ourselves as we never saw ourselves before—as no human being ever saw us, and so the grain of truth we discovered in what M. Sardou has to say of us acted like the spice of the dish he places before us. And, most of all, the American people showed to the world last night that they are not over-sensitive as regards what other people say or think of them. They showed besides that what the French government feared would prove offensive to this country was, on the contrary, a pleasure both in its truth and its absurdity. Considered as a comedy "Uncle Sam" is fall or things that are unworthy of dramatic art, but as a roaring drama of the class of "Round the Clock" and "Roughing It" it is exquisite. There has not been a better burlesque on any stage since the first production of "The Lady of Lyons." It is no wonder our people enjoy it, for a mind fully comprehending the subject could not have conceived a piece at once so true and so false, so serious and so absurd.

We have already alluded to the manner of its production, which throughout is as exquisites as the We have already alluded to the manner of its

so absurd.

We have already alluded to the manner of its production, which throughout is as exquisite as the deck of the steamer in the first act. Sam's private suit is possibly too splendid. The Long Branch scene is very fine. It is well set upon the stage, and the opportunity for excellent tableaux was never surpassed. The only thing to be complained of, so far as the perfect picture is concerned, is the want of action on the part of the "supers." This was inseparable from a "first night"—a thing certain to be remedied, because it was observable. One or two of the important parts were badly filled, notably that of Mme. Bellamy, one of the best in the play, but as a rule the acting may be described by a stronger word even than "excellent." Mr. Crisp played the Marquis de Rochemore with much sweetness and simplicity. Mr. John Brougham made up the part of Sam Tapplebot with great skill and played it with effect. Mr. Lemoyne's Colonei Flibburty was a magnificent piece of work, true to the author's conception of the part in dress, manner and language, if impossible in every other respect. Mr. Meade's Rev. Jedediah Buxton would have satisfied a "perfectionist" in make-up, for it was the partections of the part of the same and and not too highly colored, and Mr. Devere's Elliott, the journalist, was a passable performance. Sardeu'sideal. Mr. Ketchum's saioon hand was well done and not too highly colored, and Mr. Devere's Elliott, the journalist, was a passable performance. As Sarah Tapplebot Mrs. John Wood was in her element. She fully appreciated the burlesque of the piece and exhibited both the grace and absurdity of the part, a performance so difficult that even she might have falled in it. Miss Mary Cary made her second success of the season as Grace Filipourty, her introduction of her husband No. 1 to her husband No. 2 being specially noteworthy for its grotesque mockery of the possible in the impossible. Some of the other parts were fairly done but contained nothing requiring particular mention. On the whole the play was well sustained threughout, and its general excellence is a matter of congratulation both for the management and the public.

The repetition of Gounod's popular work attracted another numerous assemblage to the Academy last taken such a complete hold of the public-a fact that has had ample demonstration during the past and present seasons. Mr. Maretzek's artists have appeared certainly to much better advantage in "Faust" than in many other of the productions to which their somewhat limited repertoire is seemingly confined. Mme. Lucca was again the recipient of enthusiastic tokens of approval, to say nothing of a handsome floral tribute; and in the prison seeme renewed her great lyric triumph of which so much has already been spoken. The performance was altogether marked by great smoothness. "La Favorita" is announced for to-morrow evening, and "The Daughter of the Regiment," in which Mme. Lucca appears, for Friday.

Miss Cushman's Dramatic Readings.

This lady, who has enjoyed an unusually long career of unvarying triumph on the stage, made her first appearance at Steinway Hall last night as a dramatic reader. She selected those scenes Queen Katherine, she has won some of the choicest laurels as an actress. Albeit the strong, passionate energy, masculine in its depth and power, that characterizes her histrionic efforts, is at times too fiery for a fit illustration of the gentle, suffertoo nery for an interest active to the control of t

Booth's Theatre-"Daddy O'Dowd."

An Irish drama, "Daddy O'Dowd; or, Turn About is Fair Play," was produced last night for the first time at Booth's theatre, its author, Mr. Dion Boucicault, sustaining the principal rôle. The niece is undoubtedly new so far as the title goes, of the characters, and, here and there, even scraps and fragments of dialogue, suggest to a veteran playgoer memories more or less vague of something he has seen and heard before. Still "Daddy O'Dowd" exhibits in a marked degree the literary skill, the dramatic and the polished wit of the playwright who fathers it. Its plot is simple, but yields several tableaux of striking interest of the "emotional" type. The characters are skilfully contrasted and adroitly developed, and the dialogue sparkles with bon mot dash, many of which, by the way, fell unnoticed upon the audience, but will probably at future representations hit the mark. Mr. Boucicault's "Daddy O'Dowd!" deserves the warmest praise. He portrays admirably the virtues of the Irish character, its thrift, industry, domestic affection, self-sacrifice and heroic fortitude. Gallery and dress circle, alike, appliauded the grace, finish and ease which marked his impersonation of the part. Percy Walsingham, his son, was enacted by Mr. Wheelock; but no one in his senses could ever suppose that the connection was more than putatively filial. He looked allogether too fine a gentleman to have been bred in a Galway farmhouse. Miss Belia Pateman's Lady Gwendoline exhibited a mild degree of pathos, but the part was not by any means a satisfactory one to portray, since from her conduct she seemed to have been weaned on London Journal novels and fed in her womanly maturity upon the productions of Miss Braddon. None of the other parts deserve special notice. The mounting of the play was excellent, and the first scene of the last act, the city and harbor of Galway, preduced a decidedly favorable impression. It is as yet too early to say whether "Daddy O'Dowd" will add another leaf to the laurel wreath forming Mr. Boucicanli's dramatic chaplet. Last night it seemed to be a fair success, and the working of the piece was extremely smooth for a first night, but the temper of the house scarcely seemed to indicate that the piece would ever rank as a success with the "Colleen Bawn," or indeed others of Mr. Boucicanli's very popular works. marked degree the literary skill, the dramatic and

The New York City Council of Political Reform held a meeting last evening at their rooms, 938 Broadway, and adopted a series of resolutions sent the republican party in violating all the pledges under which they secured the co-operation of reform organizations at the last election; declaring that if the protest be disregarded it will be the duty of all reform bodies to act henceforth together and disregard all evertures from political parties; declaring the charges that they want a change in the Police Courts, with a view to obtaining or controlling patronage, to be unfounded; regarding the presentation of new bills before the charter has been finally acted upon as highly dangerous, and that they hold those responsible for any defeat or prejudice the cause of reform may suffer who looked coldly on, without plan, confidence or contribution, while we prepared the bill, awakened public opinion and carried the measure through its most, dangerous stage, and who did not appear until victory was assured and patronage secured within easy grasp. pledges under which they secured the co-operation

DEATH OF CARLO PATTI

CINCINNATI, March 17, 1873. Carlo Patti, a prominent musician, and brother of Adeima and Carlotta Patti, died here to-day of consumution.